THANKSGIVING DAY.

How the Day Will Be Celebrated in the City.

TURKEY AND MINCE PIE.

The Way the Festival Will Be Enjoyed in the Public and Private Charitable Institutions, at the Churches and the Fairs.

THE FAMILY GATHERINGS.

If the turkey gobblers that regulate the domes tie economy of every turkey household in the land, even where the female suffragists claim equal rights on the highest roosts, had much to say about what presidents and governors should and should not do, the American people would certainly never hear of a proclamation for a national Thanksgiving; but it so happens that as yet universal suffrage has not been made to apply to all the animal creation, and to-day, therefore, the big politicians can enjoy their Thanksgiving dinner without fear of being deseated at the next election by the solid turkey vote of the rural dising and probably of some praying throughout the length and breadth of the Union; for it is undeniable that of late years Thanksgiving Day has come to be looked upon by the people generally as

A HOLIDAY OF MERRYMAKING rather than a holy day set apart for the exclusive enefit of long-winded preachers who while delivering their sermons are all the time wondering within themselves whether the turkey is being overdone at home, and who once upon a time con-

of special property of their own, in the long ago New England alone celebrated a specified day in the year as a day of general thanksgiving, the people of the other States not for any particular purpose more than once a week, but during the past few years Thanksgiving Day has become, next to New Year's Day, the greatest and the most generally observed holiday of the whole year. Its religious character in the days of the Puritans made it as sacred in the eyes of the God-fearing followers of Bradford and his successors as Christmas Day has always been with the Catholics, and, indeed, if the statements of some chroniciers of the "truth and nothing but the truth" can be relied upon, one of the chief mostablishment of the day as a religious holiday by ing into the superstitious practices of Papists." one of which was the observance of the 25th of December as the day when the Saviour was bora into the world. Be that as it may, Thanks-giving Day has a history peculiarly its own, and

who may regard the merrymakings now deemed seperable from a proper celebration of the day as so many unpardonable crimes, and who may the notion that it should a day of extra religious practices alone, to learn that the very first Thanksgiving Day in New England, of which there is record, was celebrated with all sorts of merrymakings-that in through with their joilifications. This thankswhen Bradford was the Governor. It was in 1621. orked hard in the fields and had prayed as hard as they had worked, and as a result they were men, by order of the Governor, were sent out on manners they "might rejoice together" after they "had gathered of their labors." In those days there must have been spiended shooting, for the four sportamen succeeded in bagging enough game to last Bradford's company almost week.

THE STRAIGHT LACED NEW ENGLANDERS

a week.

It is true that it is recorded as historical fact that there was "a little help aside." besides the game secured by the huntsmen, but as to whether this consisted of patts de jon gras venison steaks or quail on toast, the veracious historian preserves

by Ring Massasoit and ninety of his men, whom they entertained for three mortal days. The inevitable conclusion is that either the four men must have been Irish riflemen of some ancient Righy school or the Indians had

**VERY POOR APPETITES.*

A billous historian of the present day has cruelly suggested that "the little nelp aside" was a big demiphon of whiskey, but every one who knows anything knows that Massasoit was a Good Templar in his way and a member in good standing of the church, and that Bradford had no stomach for ever sports of any kind. Three years after this little lestivity of the Bradford company their Thanksgiving occurred. It was unlike the first in many respects, for there is no mention made by the faithful chronicer, Winslow, of any extra religious services having been held by the company, whereas on the second occasion there was quite a reviyal. Instead of making too merry from the start the Governor issued a proclamation that the people should humble themselves before the Lord "by fasting and prayer." This, by the way, was considered necessary, as the crobs had been poor and a drought had prevalled. The fasting and praying had a good effect, it is said, and when the showers of rain came, as an answer from on high, the Governor appointed the day following the general wetting as a day of thanksgiving, when they "returned to God, who had dealt so gradiously with them," and feasted splendidly afterward.

It will thus be seen that the idea of some people

rward. will thus be seen that the idea of some people now-a-days, that Thanksgiving Day, if observed strictly in accordance with the old time customs ought to be a day or lasting and prayer to the exstrictly in accordance with the old time customs, stight to be a day of lasting and prayer to the exclusion of leasting is an erroneous one, and that the originators of the Thanksgiving Day practice look good care that there should be merrymaking and general jolification, even it they had to set a special day for it after the prayer and fasting was at an end. From Bradford's time down the idea of one day in the year being designated as a day of thanksgiving was raithfully adhered to in New England, and gradually, in years, it became the custom of the governors of States, ou side of New England, to call on the people of their respective States to meet in their cuurches on a certain fixed day and return thanks to dod for His blessings during the year. It often happened, however, that the day was not the same in the various states, and, indeed, some States never knew what it was to have a Thanksgiving Day at aif. But the war of the rebellion, which brought about so many changes, brought about a change in this particular, and since the year when Fresident Lincoin issued his proclamation fixing a day which the people of "all the States," were requested to observe as a day of thanksgiving, the Governors, even of the New England States, have come to regard it as a national holiday instead of a local one, and only issue their proclamations after the President has salready been said, Thanksgiving Day is

one, and only issue their proclamations after the President has issued his fixing upon the day to be observed.

As has already been said, Thanksgiving Day is now, with but one probable exception, the best observed holiday in the Union. This is certainly not because of its religious character, for apart from the dorning services held in the churches, as a matter of form more than anything else, it cannot be considered a religious day; but the secret of its universal observance hes in the fact that as year succeeds year it becomes more and more satered in the eyes of the people as

What had been but the practice on Thanksgiving Day of a few families whose members were scattered during the greater part of the year, has become the practice of every family in the land—aday of remion, when the grandather and grand-mother and their children and their children's children meet under the same roof, and sit at the same table, and gather about the same freelde and thank God that he has allowed them, after the dreary separation of a long year, to gaze upon one another's faces once again and to find that the low which bound them all so closely together in the long ago, when some were mere children, has only been made all the stronger and deeper by the separation theil. It is this last the deep the separation theil. It is this last the state of the family every year with the longing of the child who, after being lar away from home at school, sees the vacation draw within a few days of being at hand. And if there was nothing eise that stamps the day with a holy impress, this custom of the grathering together of the family every year to the gathering together of the family every year to the submit every year to other gathering together of the family every year to the gathering together of the family every year to the gathering together of the family every year. is of fisself sunfelent to make it a sacred day in the annals of the nation. Could anything be more beautiful, more wholesome in its effects than this yearly family remnon? We are but a nation of RESPLOTERIES WORKNOWS.

At the best and the tiss of Bome bind is none too

when so grows up the young man of the hunsy must do as his inthar did nofore him make his own way in the world. He leaves the old home, therefore, some times without a regret, and goes where he thinks his prospects will be brightest, and distance only leads enchantment to the view in his case. Saffering and hardship come before fortune, but when the thought of home makes his grees grow dim pride compels him to toil on through all infliculties. The time comes when he is a successful man; he settles down, and the old home, it often happens, is among the least old his thoughts during the year. But when Thanksgiving is near by and be hears the neighbors taik about going away to

SPEND THE DAY WITH THE OLD FOLES in some far off State the scenes of his childhood crowd in upon him and the word home is to him no longer an empty sound. With a distinctness that startles him he sees the old house with its thirty green window blinds; the gate that creaked from old age even when he swung upon it, a brattling child; the huge fireplace where, during the long winter evenings when the storm raged without, the family seated themselves in a hali circle and, while the fre crackled and roared as if in defiance of the wind that went shrieking through every onink and crevice, listened to the ghost stories of "old granny," and then himself a youngster climbing up stairs and pering into the darkness fearful test he may be contronted by one of the ghosts he had just heard so much about and then tumbing into bed and putting the clothes over his nead with a shiver that made him half believe the ghost had touched him as he crawted in. No wonder, then, that he too makes up his mind to see the old folks, despite the great distance he will have to truvel. If there was not a day like Thanksgiving to make such as he remember the Thanksgiving to make such as he remember the Thanksgiving to make such as he remember the transk of his toylong and the hold thas of late years taken upon the follone. A custom, then, that he too makes up his mind to se

prayer.
Yet, happy as the day will be to most people, it will have its

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PARK SHADOW

for many a home, where the vacant chair will tell of the loved one whose voice has been stilled forever in the stienke of the grave. And the poor, the miserable poor, without work, and with their little ones wan and haggard, crying piteously for a crost of bread, when there will be leasting across the way—what will they do to be happy to-day? What have they to be thankful for?—they who will haddle in dark and damp basements, supperciess and cold and coveriess, when others will be leaving the theatres, wrapped in rica, warm robes, and whisked of to their grand houses in carriages the mere footrng of which would buy a month's provisions for some starving mother and calld! surely it will require at the strength of religion for "God's poor" who are in want had desolation to say, "Not my will but Thine be done." To them the rich to-day, then, by their gifts, can be as God's messengers; their visits to the abodes of poverty will be as angels' visits; and if by the cuarity of those whom God has blessed with a great deal of this work,'s goods the lowly and the suffering will be relieved, to rich and poor alike the day will be a real day of thanksgiving.

The DAY ABONG THE CHAUTIES.

Owing to the generosity of the chauftably inclined all the boys and girls in the various charitable institutions who every year depend upon the public for a Thanksgiving dinner will be well cared for to-day.

The unfortunates at the Tombs will have a din-

cared for to-day.
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cared for to-day,

"The unfortunates at the Tombs will have a dinner of turkey and mince pies, thanks to the kindners of turkey and mince pies, thanks to the kindness of Superintendent Barnard, of the House of Industry, who yesterday sent Warden Quinn a check for \$100, which secured 430 pounds of turkey and 150 mince pies, and several other supplies that will make the prisoners feel happy at least for one day.

A dimer will be given at St. Vincent's Home for Boys, at No. 33 Warren street, to about two hundred poor boys. Father Drumgoole says the dinner will be "first class," as usual.

At the Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth street, there will be exercises by the children in the chapel at twelve and two o'clock, consisting of singing, recitations, &c. A dinner for about five hundred children will be given from one to two o'clock, after which the doors will be opened to the outside poor, and all men, women and children who apply will receive a share of the least. The supplies will include 700 pounds of turkeys, 200 pounds of other meats, 7 barrels of vegetables, 400 mince pies and a variety of other provisions. A chest of tea has been contributed, and it is expected that its entire contents will be used in making the tea to be drunk at the dinner.

The Children's Ald Society will provide dinner

and it is expected that the drumk at the disbe used in making the tea to be drunk at the disner.

The Children's Ald Society will provide dinner
for 150 boys at the Rivington Street Lodging
House to-morrow, at hail-past seven o'clock P. M.
The attendant expenses will be defrayed by a
prominent merchant of this city.

A dinner will be given to the children of the Wilson Industrial School, at the Mission House, corner
avenue A and Eighth Street, at hail-past twelve
o'clock. All friends of mission work are invited to
be present.

The inmates of the Ladies' Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park street, will celebrate their twenty-jourth annual Thanksgiving jestival, and exercises in the chapel will commence at two o'clock, to be followed by a dinner at three P. M.

About 300 poor children will be feed at the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, at No. 40 New Bowery. The dinner will be served from eleven to one o'clock and will be followed by singing and recitations by the children until three o'clock. In addition to the children about 200 persons belonging to their lamines will be supplied with the remants of the least.

At the Newsboys' Lodging House, Duane and New Chambers street, rom 400 to 500 boys will be given a dinner of turkey, ham, tea, &c., at six o'clock P. M. The contributions have been small.

but the Children's Ald Society will make good the deticlencies.

The Friends of the colored orphans will give dinner to the 280 children at the Asylum, 143d street and Boulevard.

The Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth street, will be open to visitors from cleven A. M. to nine P. M. Exercises in the chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street, by the children of the Home, and of some of the outside schools in the afternoon and evening. Hours, hall-past two and seven o'clock. Dinner will be given to several nundred children at one o'clock. The Home Industrial Schools, not convened at the Home, will have a Thanksgiving dinner provided at their respective senool rooms.

Schools, not convened at the Home, will have a Thanksgiving dinner provided at their respective school rooms.

A dinner will be given to the children of the Wison industrial School at the Mission House, corner of avenue A and Eighth street, at half-past tweive o'clock.

Preparations to coserve the day have been made and dinners will be given at the New York Juvennie Asylum, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Seamen's Home, in Cherry arreet; the Home for Friendless Women, in East Fourth street, and the various lodging houses under the care of the Children's Aid Society. The Commissioners of Charlites and Correction will also make additions to the ordinary fare in the charltable institutions under their charge.

CHURCH AND OTHER SERVICES.

Services will be held in all the Protestant churches and high mass will be celebrated in St. Francis Xavier's and the Church of the Transfiguration, when the members of the Catholic Union will be in attendance. In the other Oatholic Churches the usual morning services will occur. At St. Stephen's church, however, high mass will be celebrated and the "fee Denim" will be sung. Thanksgiving services will be held in the Foity-fourth street synagogues and the Cemple Emanuel at the same hour.

Mr. James E. Ayliffe announces the following-programme on Trinity church chimes, commencing at hair plast ten A. Mr.—

1. Einging the changes on eight bells.

2. "Hair, dail this flappy Day."

3. "Joser to Me."

3. "Joser to Me."

4. There is a Beautiful World."

5. "Joser to Me."

4. There is a Beautiful World."

5. "Joser to Me."

4. There is a Beautiful World."

5. "Joser to Me."

5. "Joser to Me."

6. "There is a Beautiful World."

6. "There is a Beautiful World."

7. "Joser to Me."

"Closer to Me."
"There is a Beautiful World."
"Thanksgiving Day."
"I Now Helieve."
"Merrily Ring the Trinity Bells."

T "Merrily Ring the Trinity Bells."

The new St. Patrick's Cathedrai, Fifth avenue, will be open for inspection during the day.

TARGET EXCURSION.

There will be a general turnout of half a dozen target companies, that of the messenger boys of the American District Telegraph Company among others. They have organized among themselves a company of "Voinnteers," and will hold their first excursion at Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn, E. D., to-day. The boys have practised in dril, and a number of prizes for marksmanship have been contributed by their friends. They will assemble at No. 649 Sixth avenue at half-past seven A. M.

Thanksgiving Day in Brooklyn.

Yesterday afternoon and evening a walk through the principal streets of the churchy city could not fall to impress even the casual observer with the fact that there was something of more than ordinary moment disturbing the equalimity of the domestic mind, and a giance at the poultry stands bore out the correctness of the assertion—there were on all sides premonitory symptoms of fowl play. Thousands who crossed the from New York in the evening carried with them splendid specimens of the American favorite dish for thanks, and everywhere the indications were that the study of the geography of Turkey had given to the culinary department as to the best plan of introducing improvements into Turkey and improving the ways of Greece. Saucy boys and girls discussed the pleasurable emotions of devouring the red and julcy cranberry sauce, and laughed at the visions of pumpkin ple after dinner which arose before the javenue imagination. It is fair to assert that not only was the domestic larder well stored with palatable provender of the most ap-proved thank-giving order, but the charitable lustitutions were also remembered by the bener-

all the leading Protestant and Catholic churches. Rev. T. De Witt Ta'mage will preach at eleven o'clock, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Rev. J. B. o'clock, Rev. Henry Ward Beacher. Rev. J. B. Thomas, Rev. A. P. Putnam, Rev. H. J. Vandyke, Rev. W. T. Fitch, Rev. Mr. Porteous, Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. Justin D. Fulton, Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. Justin D. Fulton, Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Storrs, Rev. Justin D. Fulton, Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. M. Buckley, Rev. George Babcock, Rev. Thomas F. Delaney, Rev. E. P. Ingersoil, Dr. Inglis, Rev. George Taylor, Dr. Anderson and Rev. Dr. Noah Schenck will preach appropriate sermons at the forencoon services in their respective churches.

At St. Ann's, on the Heights, previous to the opening of the service, the chimes will be rung by Thomas Lowrie. The music oa the bells will be 'Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow.' American and Scotch airs will follow.

Disners of Morg Than Ordinary High Flavor will astonish the paiates of the unfortunate occupents of the Kings County Almshouse, Nursery, Lunatic Asylum and Hospital to-day. The Commissioners of Charities, Messrs, Junnjugham, Waceler, Raber and Midas, will be present, and see to it that the inmartes are not stinted in the supply. Even the convicts at the Penitenuary will enjoy a day of rest from labor in the shoe shop, and will be punished with poultry and pies. They will also be permitted to receive visits from their friends. Keeper Shevlin and his assistant, Mr. Crammie, with preside upon the occasion and look after the welfare of the guests.

The young inmates of St. Vincent's Home for Boys, No. 7 Popiar street, will celebrate the day with more than usual festivity. Mr. Edward Rourke, who is well known for his benevolence, anthorized the Board of Trustees to order a first class dinner, and supplied the cash requisite. Several prominent citizens will be present and address the banqueters. The attack on the breastworks of turkey will be made along the line of the lestive board at bail-past seven o'clock this evening. The lounder of the "Home," Mr. Bernard Bogan, will as usual lead the assaulting column.

Last evening the numates of the Newsboys', at the Popiar street Thomas, Rev. A. P. Putnam, Rev. H. J. Vandyke,

During the day some thirty target companies will yarade, marching through the streets to the number of over 1,560 men, and take their annual day's enjoyment shooting for prizes and making a day of genial relaxation, with fun and mirth and music.

Thanksgiving in Newark.

The day promises to be celebrated in Newark with unwonted unversailty. At all the churches of the various denominations services will be neld in the forenoon, and in the evening there will be numerous balls, parties, theatrical performances, numerous bails, parties, theatrical performances, concerts, &c. Business will be entirely suspended, and the neople of all sorts and conditions will carry out in their own way and as heartily as they can the recommendation of both President Grant and Governor Parker. The celebration, indeed, began last night and was continued long into the morning nours. There were plenty of radies, &c., but very lew rows, and none of a serious character up to a late hour—so far as reported.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1874. To-morrow will be generally observed as a holi-

SUICIDE OF A NOTED WOMAN.

Tragic End of an Unhappy Life-Domestic Infelicity and Financial Embarrassment the Cause. NORWALE, CORn., Nov. 25, 1874.

This community was shocked this morning by the announcement that Mrs. J. A. Judd, a well The circumstances are nearly as follows:-Last Satturday evening the ladies in Mrs. Judd's employ, as they were about to leave, observed that looked sad, as if something was preying upon her mind. They spoke to and made an effort to cheer She thanked them and tried to upon them to remain with her during the night. This was impracticable, and the ladies leit at about ten o'clock. The last time Sunday evening, when she went to Prowitt's drug cured two ounces of laudanum. The clerk thought as he received the order that she had evil designs, but her well known character dispelled it, and he handed out the fatal drug and took the money for it without uttering a word. She swallowed the ENTIRE DOSE some time during Sunday night, as the empty bottle alterwards found in her room showed. On

bottle atterwards found in her room showed. On Monday, which to the storm, the employes did not go to the store, but Tuesday they tried to enter, and found the door locked. Suspecting something wrong they notified Mr. Weed, proprietor of the building, who forced the door open, proceeded to the siceping apartments and found the unfortunate woman dying upon the bed with her clothing on. She was unconscious. Dr. C. P. Uhle was called and applied restoratives, but the poison had taken such strong hold that efforts to revive her proved unavailing. She dien at seven o'clock last night. On a table near the bed was a note, as joilows:—

Norward, Ct. No. 22 1874.

To Mrs. Green, South Norwalk. Ct., Nov. 22, 1874.

Dean Friend—Tired of living; troubled without measure ducing a life of many years. I take poison to end my existence. Inclosed are 559, which you will accept in part payment of the \$200 recently borrowed. Good by. Yours, &c.,

No inducest was held, the authorities deeming it unnecessary, and the remains were taken to Milord to its morning for durial. The deceased was once the wile of the Rey, Orrin B, Judd, D, D, a former pastor of the Wooster place Baptist church.

once the wile of the Rev. Orrin B. Judd, D. D., a former pastor of the Wooster place Baptist church, New Haven. She hved unhappily, and some ten years ago obtained a divorce from him. The suit at law was protracted and expensive, exhausting all heir means. Three beautiful children were taken from ner and given to the care of the husband. All these things tended to make life a burden, and hence its tragic end. Mrs. Judd was fifty-two years of age.

SUICIDE OF A BROOKLYN OFFICIAL.

James Fitzgerald, Steward of the Kings County Hospital, committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday. Deceased was lound lying on the floor of his sleeping apartment by one of the hall men at an early hour in the morning. He was saturated with blood, which flowed from a wound in the mouth. Physicians were summoned and efforts were made to resuscitate the unhappy man, efforts were made to resuscitate the unhappy man, but they proved unavailing, and death ensued a few nours after the discovery. Fitzgeraid shot himself in the mouth with a smail revolver, which was found by his side. The ball passed through the root of the mouth and pierced his brain. He was a prominent Williamsburg politicate, and for nine years filled the office of steward in the Hospital. He served one term as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Poor. He was forty-dive years of age, and leaves a widow and five children. Coroner White ill will hold an inquest over the body on Monday next.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. SCHNEIDER. Despondency the Cause-A Letter to His Wite.

Coroner Kessler yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mr. Frederick G. Schneider, late of Union Hill, N. J., who committed suicide at the Grand Union Hotel by shooting himself through

cased, who also lives at Union Hill, N. J., testified ccased, who also lives at thion fill, N. J. testined that deceased had been drinking to excess, which seemed to oreak him down; deceased left home three weeks ago, without giving any cause, saying he would be back in five minutes; that was the last or him; deceased was bookkeeper for witness and pericettly honest and reliable; witness believes that the deceased occame despondent, that being the only cause we can assign for the act.

Beigw with be found a copy of a letter addressed to his wife, which was found in possession of deceased after his death. The letter was written in German:—

New York, Nov. 25, 1874.

German:

New York, Nov. 25, 1874

Poor, Underfor, Brioved Louing:

I would, indeed, like to write to thee a great deal, but I cannot—my beart is overfull and breaking. Pardon me, my own boulso, and try te torget thine on happy Fritz. Farewell, my dear, good little wise, and endeavor to become happy once more. Thine in death, PRITZ.

The jury found that Mr. Schneider committed the act while suffering from a fit of despondency. LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS. Yesterday the revenue steamer Grant, which

has been lying at anchor for several days of Com-munipaw, N. J., weighed anchor, carrying ten lifeboats, for distribution between Currituck Inlet and Beautort, N. C., at the new life-saving staand Beautort, N. C., at the new life-saving stations, for which houses have been built during the past summer. The boats are of the Jersey surfiboat build, with the exception of naving square steras. They draw very little water and are steered by a long oar and have no rudder. The hie-saving stations in question have been constructed under the supervision of Lieutenant Watter, and the stations have been located by Captain Faunce, of the Revenue Marine, and Mr. Saville, ex-Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department. The Grant carries ten ille cars, capable of carrying long people cach, to be run between stranged vessels and he shore, and of which a description has slicady appeared in the Heraklo.

THE LONGSHOREMEN.

What Yesterday Developed in Reference to the Strike.

There were smaller crowds of the unemployed longshoremen about South and West streets jes-terday than had marked the previous days of the strike. Whether the word has been passed to re-irain from large gatherings along the river fronts or whether the seceders are endeavoring to make the steamship men feel they are beyond caring for anything they may do cannot yet be determined. One thing is certain, however, that many of the brawny shouldered laborers belonging to the union and who have now been out of employment for ten days are painfully conscious the subsistence of their families will be endan-gered, which will be but poor requital for obeying the orders of the organization of which they are members. At the meeting on Tuesday evening more than one of those in full accord with the union felt constrained to intimate that they were beginning to be tired of the starvation decrees rying out a resolution evidently well fixed in their minds, went to work yesterday at the best wages they could secure. Such men are worth knowing and no doubt will be appreciated.

rying out a resolution evidently well fixed in their minds, went to work yesterday at the best wages they could secure. Such men are worth knowing and no doubt will be appreciated.

At pier No. 20 East River, Messrs. C. H. Mallory & Co., there are or will be to-day three steamers loading and discharging. The non-society men were working satisfactorily, and their vessels would sail on time. The same state of affairs existed at the Savannah pier, No. 16 East River.

The agents of the Anchor line had not been visited by the "Longshoremen's Committee of Conference," and it was the impression of the former that they would not spend their time so toolishly, as would prove to be the case if they took that trouble. "They pretty well understand our position," said one of the gentlemen, "and that is, that we'll not make any arrangements with them, and more, would not allow them to work for his at all. We have now ten vessels in port, six sailing and four sleamers, yet our work is going along nicely and could hardly be improved. A general strike, which the union threatens, will not amoy us in the least; and the sooner they do it the sooner will the destruction of their organization be complete."

The conference committee, up to a late hour in the siternoon, was not met among the steamship companies, yet they were expected in some quarters; but the opinion was that the worst of the battle was over and the temporary success at first achieved has been more than counterbalanced by the hard knocks the union men have received the past few days. The Queen, of the National line, will sail on Saturday; the Gaele, of the White Star line, and the Utopia, of the Anchor line, likewise, all oil which are being loaded by non-society men. The Mass, of the Rotterdam line, and the France, of the Mass of the Rotterdam line, and the reduced wages.

Out he other hand the Pommerania, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company; the France, of

on the other hand the Pommerania, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company; the France, of the General Fransatiantic Company, and the America, of the North German Lloyd's, will leave on Saturday, stowed at the old prices.

The Walsh Brothers completed the payment of the "green" hands yesterday, and are anxious to continue their acquaintance. These stevedores express the greatest indifference and contempt for the anathemas hurled at them by the union men, and say that the new hands do the work just as well if not better than the former, who had become careless about their duties, feeling sure of their position.

Longshoremen's Meeting - A General Strike Agreed Upon.

The convention of delegates from the several unions of the 'longshoremen's organization as. sembled last evening in the St. James' Schoolhouse, James street and New Bowery, Roger Burke presiding. Reports from the committees that had been appointed to wait on Mr. San ord, secretary of the Merchants' Union, were to the effect that the merchants were opposed to the compromise suggested by the men, namely forty cents an hour for day work and sixty cents an hour for night work. Several orief addresses were made by delegates, touching upon the propriety of having a a general strike. After long deliberation it was finally resolved that all longshoremen belonging to the several unions go on strike to-morrow morning, the wages demanded to be forty cents and sixty cents, it will be remembered that on all the sailing vessels the men have been getting forty and eighty cents, the old wages, out this action of last evening is intended to compel the steamship owners to yield by bringing the pressure of the owners of sailing vessels and the merchants who patronize them to bear in layor of the strikers. While the convention was in session a delegation from the Tailors' Protective Union was admitted, whose object was to offer symbathy to the men on strike and material and whenever the longshoremen might need it. A committee was appointed to secure the coperation of the Bag Sewers' Organization in the pending struggle, and the Convention then adjourned.

A STEVEDORE MURDERED

Blow on the Head Resulting in Death-What Grew Out of a Discussion

on the 'Longshoremen's Strike. A fatality has grown out of the strike of the directly implicated in the death of a fellow man they are indirectly concerned therein. The victim nursued the avocation of a stevedore in New York and Brooklyn, employing gange of men to hoist cotton and other merchandise on and off vessels His name was James Bartley, he was fifty years of age, a native of Ireland and lived at No. 137 St-Mark's place, Brooklyn. From the meagre facts elicited by Coroner Whitehill, who is to hold an inquest in the case on Friday moraing (to-morrow), it appears that on last Saturday evening Bartley called at the liquor store of John Murphy, corner Stone and Broad streeta, took several drinks and efficient upon a discussion of the strike. Murphy, the proprietor of the blace, took the side of the strikers and Bartley arvocated the other side, of the question. Hot words were exchanged, and the liquor dealer, losing control or his temper, seized a smail, heavy club and dealt Bartley a blow on the head. Soon after this Bartley, made his way out of the store and crossed by the Futon lerry to his home. He told his wile and two children that he had been injured by a bale of cotton falling upon him. On Sunday morning early his wife called in Dr. Gleavy, a neighboring physician. The doctor prescribed for Bartley and left nim comparatively easy. At three o'clock on Monday morning, howelicited by Coroner Whitehill, who is to hold an gleavy, a neighboring physician. The doctor prescribed for Bartley and left him comparatively easy. At three o'clock on Monday morning, however, and a ter the physician had seen him twice, Bartley breathed his last. The Brooklyn police were soon after apprised of the tragical occurrence, but kept the above from the press. Captain Cherry, of the First precinct, New York, in which the affray occurred, was duly notified and sent out his officers to arrest Murphy on charge of murder, but without success. Murphy is still at large. It is said that a rirend of his, who resides in Brooklyn, informed him of Bartley's death, thereby enabling him to make his escape. Yesterday a post-mortem examination was held on the body of James Bartley by Dr. Shepherd and other surgeons, when it was lound that death was caused by concussion of the brain, the result of a blow on the nead.

JERSEY POTTERS IN COUNCIL.

Another large enthusiastic meeting of potterymen was held last night in Trenton, at which resolutions were adopted setting forth that the working list of prices adopted in 1869 are now in force, the same being a reduction of five per cent upon the scale of prices paid before the war, and that operatives receive little benefit from nigh tariff, having worked at less rates than when tariff was low, because they did not want to create embarrassment to manufacturers in their fight against tree trade. It was resolved that they would not submit to any more sacrifices, and if employers persist in making a reduction the operators will take it as proof that high tentil means competition and high wages. A committee of one from each orance was appointed to ascertain the rate of wages proposed by the bosses, in order to make a reliable average for the purpose of using the same in connection with the pertition in layor of reduced tand, should the action of the manufacturers necessitate such steps. The President, William Bennett, remarked that he would rather go and chop wood than submit to the proposed reduction. He also stated that New York importers were combining and using money to influence Congress upon the tariff law so us to injure American manufacturers. The committee appointed last inght reported that the manufacturers had agreed to meet the operatives next Friday night to make final propositions. Two potteries out of tourteen in the city of Trenton do not favor reduction. About 1,000 operatives of all branches are interested in this movement. Ablebodied men average \$18 per week when on full time. rassment to manufacturers in

ANOTHER FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday held an inquest in the case of Thomas Quintau, who was fatally injured nearly four weeks ago. In their verdict the jury say :- "We and that deceased came to his death on the night of November 2, 1874, in attempting to cross the excavation near Fourth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, in the night time, at a place not, assigned as a public crossing place, where he had no business to attempt to cross, and that his death was caused by his own rashness and was accidental, and that no person is to blame but himself." Deceased was a laborer, thirty three years of arc, and a native of Ireland.

THE WASHINGTON CONSPIRACY.

Close of the Government Address to the Jury.

JUDGE HUMPHREY'S CHARGE,

The Jury at Last Retire - for Deliberation.

A Cool Suggestion as to Their Thanksgiving Festivities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1874. In the Criminal Court to-day Mr. Riddle resumed his argument to the jury. He read several despatches, one of which was from Solicitor Hayes. Whitley asks the Solicitor for a warrant for his arrest, and by this means obtains a delay of a day or two. Meanwhile Nettleship goes to see Haves at Toronto and obtain an amdavit, say-Service had nothing to do with it. The despatch which Hayes refused to send to Boston was sent afterward by Nettleship from another town further distant on the railroad. It reached Boston on the 24th or 25th of May, and Whitley writes a letter to Newcomb, saying he had just heard that Hayes was in Canada and asking Newhim like the one which Netfleship went after. How did Whitley find out that Hayes was in Canada but by that telegram? But he knew it long before, and the telegram was a key to let him know about the amdavit of Hayes. The testimony of Newcomb was reviewed and his contradictions shown in order to prove that his statements relieved. On the 28th of May Whitley sends a telegram to Senator Allison, the chairman of the nvestigating Committee:-"Have just found Hayes. Wilt come on to see you to-morrow," This comb to see Hayes in Canada. Why did he not in-form Allison immediately that he had found

PAITHFUL DETECTIVES.
All this time the Solicitor had a standing order to all the detectives to arrest Hayes wherever they could find him. One of them connected with the Bleecker street office (Bauer) saw Hayes on May 11, and took a note from him to Cunz and yet did not arrest him, but helped him out of the way. did not arrest him, but helped him out of the way. Hayes afterward appeared unexpectedly at Nettleship's house, and, when Nettleship's house, and, when Nettleship's house have been mouvning in his deep affliction, he went shining forth among his friends to borrow \$50 to send Hayes away. He and Hayes went into the dining room and took a drink together. But Hayes did not leave the country. He came on to Washington, and communicated with the committee. After he had testified he was arrested by Harrington and longed in jail. But was he ever prosecuted? Not a bit of it.

WHERE WAS BENTON
all this time? He was in jail; but was he ever prosecuted? Not a bit of it. The Grand Jury had been in session for weeks, and not a witness had been sent before them. I say that the District Attorney did not dare prosecute either one of these men.

According the not dare prosecute either one of these men.

Mr. Riddle then gave a history of Benton's release by Harrington at a time when he had no business to touch the case at all. It was done late on Saturday night, and the District Actorney busied himself ranning about trying to hunt up the officers of the Court after they had gone to their homes from the labors of the week. Not a word of it was let out to the world or to him, for they knew that a touch of the telegraph would order his immediate arrest. They released Benton because they had agreed to do it, and they intended to do it long before they did. It was arranged that one of the burglars was to escape by the back way of the office; but when Richards thwarted that, then A. B. Williams hustled him out of the city privately, and it now became necessary to get Benton released.

Mr. Riddle then briefly took up all the links in the chain of evidence, and set them forth in a few words. He closed his argument with a direct appeal to the jury to find a verdict of guilty. He then turned to the Court and said:—"May it please your Honor, the government new solemniy commits this case to the jury, in the full hope that a just verdict will be rendered."

A recess was ordered, and after it had elapsed, Judge imprieys took his seat on the bench, saying that he believed he had incorporated in his charge all the prayers of the counsel for the defence excepting the last one and if Mr. Davidge wished him to rule upon that one he would do so, and Mr. Davidge might read it.

Mr. Davidge said he thought it would be better to hear what the Court said upon that point, and he might then be satisfied with it without any jurther modification.

Judge Humphreys then said that he would admit the first five prayers, and in regard to the sixth he would admit it with some modification. The following is the sixth prayer, as offered by Mr. Davidge:— Mr. Riddle then gave a history of Benton's re-

Mr. Davidge:—

That in estimating the credit due to any witness, if the jury believed that such witness are take testimony as to any one particular material to the issue, he ought not to be credited as to any other matter concerning which he testified, and in such case no amount of evidence as to his general reputation for veracity can establish him as a person worthy to be believed.

The Judge said to the jury that they were to judge whether the witness had told a probable story, and when other witnesses were put on the stand to impeach him they were also to take into consideration the story of the persons who sought to impeach the witness, whether their story was a probable one, and whether the circumstances under which they came to the stand were such as to warrant the jury in believing they had testified truthully themselves, and then determine which one was to be believed.

Judge Wylie sat on the bench by the side of Judge Humphreys. The court room was more closely crowded than at any other time of the trial, very many distinguished citizens, who had not been in the court room before during the trial, being present.

The Judge said:—

trial, very many distinguished citzens, who had not been in the court room before during the trial, being present.

The Judge said:—

GENTLEREN OF THE JUNY—We have come in the progress of this trial to the point when it is proper that you shall be lins-runded by the Court, and it is of consequence to your proper action that you give attention. Whenever we have before us and it out a keeping motions involving the rights of others, citaer of property, liberty or character, at once it becomes altogether of the first or character, at once it becomes altogether of the first essential principles. You are charged with the facts of the naw—they belong elsewhere, A jury muss leave the cases you have nothing to do with the lenencies of the naw—they belong elsewhere, A jury muss leave the cases you have nothing to do with the lenencies of the naw—they belong elsewhere, A jury muss leave the consequences of a finding to the law; sonety will protect itself by annexing such punishment to the vioration of the rules for its protection as human into that department of itself to the case of the case of the name of the name

duty is plain and this character in the plant of stubborn evidence.

The charge occupied two hours in the reading. At its close he told the jury to go to their room, in charge of the marshal, and to allow no one, not even the balliffs, to listen to their discussions of this matter, and to indicate to no one what their decision was until they came into court. The court would not be adjourned, but would be kept open until it heard their report. He would come into the court room at ten o'clock to-morrow, and if they had not agreed upon a verdict by that time they might dismins from their minds any further deliberation or discussion of the case until Friday, and might take the rest of the day to enjoy fhanksgiving, which it was proper for them to do, and they could do it in their room together. They might now retire, and he would keep the court open and himself within call of the Marshal until this case was closed in. Marshal until this case was closed that three o'clock the jury retired.

DOCTORS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS. The Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of

the Society for Their Relief-Treasurer's Statement-Election of Officers. The thirty-second annual meeting of the New York Society for the Rein of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. Dr. John O. Stone presided. of the last meeting being read, Dr. J. W. G. Clements, the Treasurer, submitted his annual statement, as follows:—The members of the society now number 123, of whom 95 are for his and 28 annual subscribers. The benefactors number 27, of whom 2 are laymen. The society extends aid to 7 widows and 6 children of deceased members, five of whom received their first stated payment of annuity January 1, 1874. The incentacondition of the society (as anoticed) for the year ending September 14, 1874, is as a clows:—

RECKIFTS. \$288 15

Ac uni income, interest. 6,847 33

Dues of memers. 455 db

Incidental income (premium on gold). 133 36

Total.

DISCURSEMENTS.

\$3,125 00 Indispensable expenses defining defecting, \$4, 125 00 Indispensable expenses defecting and mortgages, \$66,500 United States '81'3, coupon, \$1,000; do. '81'8, registered, \$19,000; do., 5:20'8, registered, \$12,000, with bainnes of \$4,488 34 deposited in United States Treat Company, making of total assets \$102,008 33.

The society then went into the election of officers, with the following results:—President, Dr. James R. Van Kleek; vice Presidents, Dr. Isane E. Taylor, Dr. J. Lenox Banks, Dr. Samuel T. Hubbard; Treasurer, Dr. J. W. G. Clements; Secretary, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith; Managers, Drs. O. White, J. E. Taylor, E. Krackowizer, C. D. Smith, Edward Deiaffed, R. Watts, R. A. Barry, Jared Innsy, James O. Smith, Edward L. Beadle, Gouverneur M. Smith, J. Footer, Thumber F. Coon, William Cockcroft, William Detmold, William Parker, E. R. Peaslee, R. G. Remsen, J. E. Hinton, John G. Adams and John O. Stone.

TROUBLE AMONG THE LUTHERANS.

Troubles of the Rev. Paster Neumancepted.

It has just leaked out that charges of a most serious nature have been preferred against Pastor Robert Neuman, for many years La meran missionary among the emigrants at Cas le Garden, and whose office was situated in Bros way, near the Washington Hotel. It appears that the reverend gentleman in question is accused of making comgentieman in question is accussed of making com-missions out of the Eric, Pennayiyania and New York Central railroads on emigrant lares. On Tues-day evening, at a meeting of the General Council of the Lutueran Synod held at the Broome street Latheran Church day evening, at a meeting of the General Council of the Lutheran Synod hell at the Broome street Latheran courch, presided over by Dr. Ruperti, the pastor of said church, charged were preferred against the said missionary for eccepting commissions from railrond companies, the said committee having been appointed at the request of Pastor Neuman. At its conclusion charges were about to be preferred against the rold clergyman by other complainate, when Dr. Rupert remarked, "Gentlemen, we do not wish to hear your complaints, as the Rev. Pastor Neuman does not belong to the Lutheran munitary any longer." The Chairman of the committee in layor of Dr. Neuman was appointed by Dr. Elithardt, of Harlem. The venerable Dr. Getweinhaimer, of Counternhaimer, is understood to be in favor of Purificenth street, is understood to be in favor of of Dr. Neuman was appointed by Dr. Ehrharit, of Harlem. The venerable Dr. Gelmoinhaimer, of Harlem. The venerable Dr. Gelmoinhaimer, of Pourisenth street, is understood to be in favor of Mr. Neuman. Most serious charges have been preferred by Mr. Jackson, Dapuit Superintendent of Castle Garden, against Mr. Leuman, and referred to Commissioner Statz, and the matter will donotiess soon be acted upon.

A reporter called at the resiliance of Pastoe Ruperti, in his boose adjoining the Broome street Lutheran church, last night, and bearned that Pantor Neuman's resignation had been received and accepted.